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American diplomacy from the appointment of the "Secret Committee of Correspondence" by the Continental Congress in November, 1775; the development of the American system of neutrality beginning with Washington's neutrality proclamation in 1793; the history of the long drawn out fisheries controversy with Great Britain which is hardly yet definitely settled; the story of our diplomatic struggles against the commercial restrictions of the old world and the diplomacy by which the territorial area of the United States has been increased from a fringe of Atlantic States to its present imperial extent. In addition to these are several chapters of special value, owing to the fact that they treat in a continuous and intimate manner certain questions usually neglected in the text-books on American diplomacy. One of these, entitled "Freedom of the Seas," contains a development of the policy of the United States with regard to the right of navigating the high seas, including the straits which connect them and also international rivers. The traditional policy of the United States concerning the doctrine of expatriation and the diplomatic controversies relating thereto are discussed in another chapter. On the subject of international arbitration Professor Moore is by virtue of his extended research and long study qualified to speak with the highest authority. Particularly valuable therefore is his discussion of the development of arbitration sentiment in the United States and his summary of the cases to which our government has been a party. Hardly less valuable is the essay on non-intervention and the Monroe Doctrine, the development of which is traced from the beginning down to the conclusion of the treaty with Santo Domingo now pending before the Senate. In a final chapter, now published for the first time, Professor Moore discusses the influences and tendencies that have characterized American diplomacy from the beginning. Nothing could be more erroneous, he says, than the supposition that the United States has only recently become a world power. In reality it has always been a world power in the fullest and highest sense, he asserts, and the success of the President of the United States in recently bringing about the termination of the war in the Far East was probably due more to a sense of the nation's power than to the personal element.

JAMES WILFORD GARNER.

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Reid, G. Archdall. *The Principles of Heredity.* Pp. xiii, 359. Price, \$3.50.
New York: E. P. Dutton, 1905.

Although addressed largely to medical men this volume will be found of great value to all students of human progress and social problems. A few, but only a few, chapters will be somewhat difficult reading to one not versed in biology. The author deeply regrets that in the medical schools, in America as well as England, so little direct attention is paid to the factor of heredity. Even in medical literature there is a vast amount of careless writing due often to misuse of terms and ignorance. He appeals, therefore, to medical men to clear up their minds on this important topic. Social workers need this in equal measure.

The work begins therefore with a clear statement of the various theories of heredity and evolution. The reviewer knows of no book in which the significance of these differences is more plainly shown. From time to time there is a brief restatement of the ground covered so no confusion is left in the reader's mind. The author believes and here he is supported by the leading biologists, that *acquired characteristics* are not inherited. This part of his argument deserves most careful study for a large part of our evidence as to what is taking place in society is rendered useless by its confusion of *inborn* and *acquired*.

In Chapter V is given a very good statement of the "recapitulation" theory, that a child briefly summarizes in his own development from the single cell to manhood, the entire organic evolution. The three succeeding chapters deal with the significance of bi-parental reproduction, regression and the cause of spontaneous variations.

With Chapter VIII a new line of argument is taken up. The author believes that the zymotic diseases (those caused by parasitic organisms, tuberculosis, malaria, small-pox) offer the best field for showing the action of heredity and human development. Here he repeats in part the argument given in his earlier works on "The Present Evolution of Man" and "Alcoholism." The account is stimulating and suggestive and has great value irrespective of the question whether the author really solves all the problems raised. He believes that men are slowly evolving against these diseases because they continually eliminate the unfit, *i. e.*, those who are not immune or who cannot conquer the enemy. The longer the experience the race has had against a given disease the greater the immunity. According to his belief there is really no anti-toxin, but that so-called anti-toxin introduces a modified form of the disease into the system, gradually enabling it to stand the virulent form. Thus tuberculosis, fevers, even alcohol are gradually killing off the weak. All attempts at prohibition are therefore doomed to failure. What we should strive for is the elimination of the drunkard not of drink.

With Chapter XVI is begun a psychological study with the discussion of voluntary and reflex actions, the instincts, the mind and mental evolution. Only in Chapter XIX on Automatic Action does the reader feel at first that the author has forgotten his basis of the non-inheritance of acquired characteristics. More careful study avoids the confusion, but the wording is needlessly obscure.

The last four chapters contain much more or less novel. The author in discussing racial mental differences questions the existence of the so-called French or German types of mind and challenges such conclusions as the resorts of baffled thinkers. Racial characters are seldom inborn. The section on Methods of Religious Teaching and on Scholastic Teaching are rather sharply critical of many existing methods and call for careful reading.

In conclusion, "Practical Problems," the questions of physical deterioration, influence of cities, public health, childbirth, insanity are taken up and the importance of grappling with them in accord with the backings of heredity shown.

The reviewer has seldom seen a more carefully worked out thesis. It is both interesting and instructive, though as regards many conclusions the evidence is not yet at hand. In these days when environmental influences are so emphasized, it is well to have our attention focussed occasionally upon the part played by heredity. This the author has successfully done. It is to be hoped that medical men will heed the plea for better co-ordination of their studies to the end that we may all know better just what results, and how, in this great stream of organic development. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the author's belief that man is evolving to-day as much as ever. It is extremely important that we learn how to control such evolution.

I can only hope that all who chance to read these lines will get the book and study it. There will be no regret.

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Seligman, Edwin R. A. *Principles of Economics.* (American Citizen Series.)
Pp. xlvi, 613. Price, \$2.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

Much interest will naturally centre in this recent addition to the rapidly increasing list of books presenting the general principles of economics by reason of the fact that its author easily takes a high rank among the most erudite exponents of the science. A novice may well have some hesitancy about attempting to pass a critical judgment upon the mature product of such scholarship; and, indeed, the present reviewer will not assume the task of estimating the worth of this book in all of its parts, nor will he do more than mention a few of its obvious merits and then consider in a cursory manner some phases of its theoretical expositions.

Before taking up his subject proper, the author devotes thirty pages to classified lists of general references and suggestions for the aid of students and teachers. This is by all odds the most complete assortment of economic literature yet given in any text-book. It may be added in this connection that each chapter throughout the work is preceded by a large list of references pertinent to the topics under discussion. In many cases these references serve a twofold purpose: they enable the author to make acknowledgment of indebtedness for suggestions and they also serve the more important purpose of directing the reader to sources of additional light upon the subject-matter of the chapter.

Limitation of space forbids a full statement of the arrangement of the book. Nearly one hundred and fifty pages are given over to an interesting description of the elements of economic life, such as its foundations, its conditions as expressed in private property, competition and freedom, and its development together with the development of its interpretation in thought. The author gives the subject of value a primacy not usually accorded it in texts, and he is particularly careful to emphasize the social aspects of the subject. So far as the reviewer's knowledge goes, this book is one of the first two in which the capitalization idea is applied to values in general—an idea destined to bear much fruit in the years to come. An important merit